

UNIONTOWN, PA.

ELECTRIC COMPANY INVADES SOMERSET; BIG LOOP PLANNED

Penn Service Company Pro-
poses to Reach All Big
Towns.

STRINGING HIGH TENSION LINE

The Loop Will Probably be Completed
Sometime This Fall. Somerset to
be Supplied from Johnstown Plant,
but Station There Will be Retained.

SOMERSET, August 18.—Somerset county is the scene of great activity along electrical lines. The Penn Electric Service Company, which has absorbed a number of smaller concerns in Somerset and adjoining counties during the past several years, is bending its energies toward the completion of high tension transmission lines. These lines will carry current for light and power on a large circuit which will include many of the principal towns of the county.

The construction of these big electrical mains means that the city of Johnstown will grow enormously as an electrical center in the next year or two. The Penn company's Johnstown plant will generate all the current for the Somerset county loop and when enlarged to supply the heavy demands on the Somerset line will be one of the largest power stations in the state. Somerset town will ultimately get its electric light from Johnstown, according to the company's plans, when the local plant will be abandoned, but will probably not be dismantled as it could be held for use in case of emergency.

It is expected that the Somerset county loop will be completed sometime this fall. The line's route is from Johnstown to the new mining town of Calmar, thence to Hooversville, thence to Stoyestown, thence to Erie, thence to Rockwood, No. 2, thence to Somerset, thence to Berlin, and thence to Macdonaldtown. Other towns will be connected next year. These will probably include Rockwood, Garrett, Meyersdale and Salisbury.

It is likely that by next year the Meyersdale-Salisbury-Garrett trolley line will contract for motive power to be supplied by the Penn Electric Service. This line will ultimately connect with Frostburg and Cumberland, Maryland towns, which provides new prospects for sending electricity generated in Johnstown through at least two states.

LIABLE TO ACTION

Are Public Service Companies Liable to Publish Rates.

Public service companies in Pennsylvania which have failed to publish and to file their tariffs of charges are liable to vigorous action on the part of the state public service commission, which has found that a number of individuals, partnerships and associations other than partnerships have failed to comply with numerous notices given to them to publish rates. The public service commission law gives the commission authority to secure this publication and while most of the railroad, trolley, electric and water companies have filed their tariffs some of the smaller concerns and some suppliers of service not incorporated have not done so.

Under the provisions of the public service act of 1913 not only corporations, but persons, partnerships and associations are required to publish tariffs if engaged in giving service to railroads, canals, street railways, stages, express, baggage, transfers, pipe lines, ferries, common carriers, dining cars, passenger cars, trolleys, turnpikes, wharves, mail boats, grain elevators, telegraphs, telephones, gas, electricity, natural gas, heat, water, water power, sewerage and refrigeration.

TIN IN DEMAND

Activity of Mills Indicate Serious Shortage of Product.

From activity reflected by the tin plate market the last few days, it is apparent some mills are in dire need of pig tin. Some of the heaviest tin plate consumers in the country have sent out inquiries for tin plate for immediate shipment, and their appeals have gone to makers from whom they do not usually buy. So far as can be learned, no recent sales have been made, and there is no representative market quotation at the present time. It is doubted if the season's price, \$3.40 for base size boxes, could be shaded.

Nothing new has come out at this center with reference to supplies of block tin from abroad. It is known some makers have no more than two weeks' supply of metal on hand; others have even less, although it is understood a few of the larger makers are well protected for two months or more.

Lake Erie Ore Receipts.

Out of a total Lake Superior train ore movement of 7,764,614 tons, of ore during July, 4,468,733 tons went to Lake Erie ports.

WESTERN ROADS HIT

Much Traffic is Now Moving East,
for Canal Routing.

Already the trend of bulk traffic from the Pittsburgh territory to Pacific Coast points is significantly by way of the Atlantic seaboard and water by way of the Panama Canal, just opened to commerce. Every pound so routed across a distinct loss to some Western line of railroad, although some Eastern line profits in inverse ratio.

However, the probable effect of the canal opening on rail traffic has been problematical entirely and no reliable estimate could be made thereof. Now, however, sufficient tonnage has been secured for the rail-and-water route to afford at least an idea of the enormous proportions the traffic may be expected to assume, concrete instances of which have been disclosed within the past day or two. For instance, the carloads of heavy pump and tank material consigned to California points will go forward from Oil City directly for the use of the Standard Oil Company of California. This material is very bulky and very heavy and always has been shipped by rail, distributed among the several transcontinental lines; a large order of pipe from the Mark Manufacturing company's Zanesville (Ohio) plant, also for California points, is about ready for shipment; the American Bridge company has approximately 10,000 tons of structural material awaiting loading via the same route, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company 15,000 tons of wrought iron pipe.

The manufacturers of this district will profit to a considerable extent thereby, the carrying charges from mill to destination aggregating only 48 cents per hundred pounds for all classes of commodities mentioned above, compared with rates of 65 cents for pipe and 70 cents for the other articles by the all-rail route, will virtually the same time by both. However, notwithstanding the Western lines inevitably will lose very much traffic, particularly tonnage from this district, they are like to make it up from other sources in time, and even now their prospective management are devising means to that end. Meaningful lines such as the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and its connection, the Western Maryland, by whose rails tide-water is reached, in particular are feeling the beneficial effects of the shift of trade currents.

LOTS OF WORKERS

Almost Half of Pennsylvanians Are Employed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—According to the report recently issued by Director William Harris, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, there were 3,150,581 persons 10 years of age and over in Pennsylvania in 1910 engaged in gainful occupations. The gainful workers thus formed 49.5 per cent of the total population of the state (7,665,111) and 52.1 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over (6,067,750). In 1900 the 2,445,539 gainful workers of the state formed 28.5 per cent of the total population and 50.1 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 2,525,245, or 81.5 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over, as compared with 2,017,052, or 81 per cent in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 625,336, or 20.5 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over, as compared with 428,487, or 18 per cent in 1900. The 3,150,581 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupation as follows: Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 282,123, or 11.6 per cent; extraction of minerals, 327,570, or 10.6 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1,251,574, or 40 per cent; transportation, 238,841, or 7.6 per cent; trade, 307,371, or 9.8 per cent; public service, 35,928, or 1.1 per cent; professional service, 131,036, or 4.2 per cent; domestic and personal service, 306,473, or 9.8 per cent; and clerical occupations, 159,965, or 5.4 per cent.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 2,525,245, or 81.5 per cent were males and 625,336, or 20.5 per cent females.

WORK ON COKE PLANT

Progress at Wheeland-Gilmore Operation Retarded by Nature.

SMITHTON, August 18.—Work is progressing slowly at the Wheeland-Gilmore plant east of town. They started the work there a year ago and now have 23 ovens completed. It is to be a 60 oven plant. They have to blast their way through the hill for the ovens. They are bothered with frequent slides which give them a lot of work. Everything about the plant is operated by electricity. The coal will be hauled by electric motor from the mines which are about a mile and a half back from the river. This coal was under option and refused by the Pittsburgh Coal Company years ago when it was thought worthless. But it was purchased last year at a fancy price by Elkus Wheeland of Philadelphia and is now being used at Smithton for coking purposes.

AFTER STANDARD OIL

Senator Chilton Says It Has Caused Chaos in the Trade.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Congressional investigation of charges that the Standard Oil Company is restraining trade in various oil fields by refusing to purchase from the producers at the present time, is continued today by Senator Chilton of West Virginia.

Through ownership and control of pipe lines, the resolution says, the Standard Oil Company has for years fixed the price of crude oil and its products and practically made the oil market; that it recently has revolutionized conditions in the oil business, not only as to prices, but by refusing to buy more than 25 per cent of oil produced and in refusing to buy the products of the wells has brought chaos and ruin.

Have You Got Land for Sale? If you advertise in The Weekly Courier.

The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operator	P. O. Address
40	100	Adair	Adair Coke Company	Uniontown
40	100	Albia	W. H. Brown	Albia, Fayette Co.
40	100	Albia No. 1	W. J. Ralston	New York
40	100	Albia No. 2	W. J. Ralston	Uniontown
40	100	Albia No. 3	The Wilkey & Jackson Coke Co.	Gene
40	100	Albia No. 4	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 5	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 6	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 7	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 8	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 9	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 10	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 11	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	100	Albia No. 12	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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40	100	Albia No. 100	Albia Coke Co.	Pittsburg

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"ALICIA CRUSHED COKE"

Efficiency Means Economy

Carefully Selected Strictly High Grade Connellsville Coke

Prepared at the Most Modern and Largest Capacity Coke Crusher in the Connellsville Region.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST PRODUCED

"ALICIA" CONNELLSVILLE BLAST FURNACE COKE

A Renowned Standard

"ALICIA" CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE IS MADE IN 1914

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CRUSHED SIZE, through 1 1/2 inch and over 3/4 inch Screen.

DUST, all resulting (less than 1/2 inch).

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Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.

Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

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Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

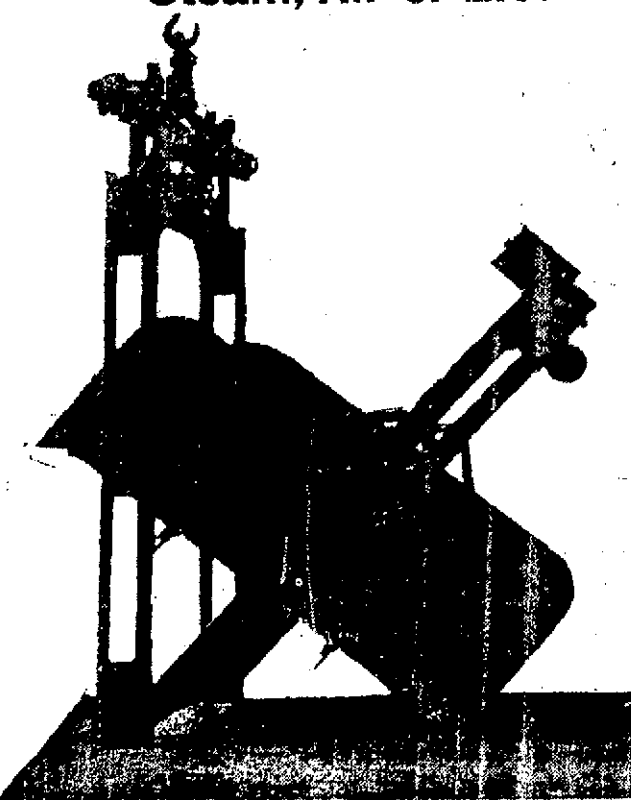
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800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

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OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Coal and Coke.</

South America Needs Coal; Appeals to United States

Eight South American countries from which statistics are available bought \$92,205,000 worth of coal in one year. Of this amount the United States sold only \$1,223,218 worth, while the sales of Great Britain, including Australia, amounted to \$73,225,502. While all of the South American countries buy more or less coal, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are by far the greatest consumers. The Pan American union of Washington, D. C., is in receipt of inquiries from some of these countries as to information relative to coal dealers in the United States while on the other hand letters are coming in daily from the latter seeking information as to the opportunities in South America for the sale of their product.

It is a foregone conclusion that even of the great European war does not entirely cut off the usual sources of coal supply for South America, the trade of the country engaged in the war will be very seriously handicapped. In the interest of the United States dealers the following statistics are given:

Making the year 1912 as a fair average the statistics show that Argentina's coal imports were valued at \$25,955,592, of which \$24,500,000 came from the United Kingdom; \$11,307 from the United States; \$225,150 from Germany; \$118,837 from Austria-Hungary; \$33,313 from Belgium, and the rest from the Netherlands and other countries.

During the same year Brazil's import of coal amounted to \$20,879,052 of which \$17,559,334 worth came from the United Kingdom; \$2,738,601 worth from the United States, and \$56,702 from Belgium. Chile's importation was valued at \$11,163,538, of which the United Kingdom furnished \$7,145,839 worth; Australia \$2,981,348; United States \$602,787; Germany \$273,355; France, \$97,937; Belgium \$70,065; the Netherlands, Norway, and other countries the remainder.

Among the South American countries having less demand for coal may be mentioned Uruguay whose imports amounted to \$4,447,170, no accurate statistics as to source being available. Peru imported \$1,098,599 worth, \$786,214 of which came from the United Kingdom, \$159,081 from Australia, and \$55,958 from the United States. Venezuela, the closest neighbor to the Gulf States and their immense coal mines, imported \$12,517 worth, \$31,103 of which came from the United Kingdom, \$11,742 from Germany, and \$11,855 from the United States.

The only obstacle to supplying the demands of Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia is lack of transportation facilities. The length of the journey around the South American continent has practically prevented competition on the part of the United States producers in the markets of Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. With the Panama Canal opened to the commerce of the world this obstacle has been removed, and it is now up to the coal interests of the United States to supply the increasing demand of the whole of South America.

TO USE MINE REFUSE

Pennsylvania Operators Much Interested in U. S. Expert Tests.

Pittsburg mine operators are very much interested in private tests which will be made in Salt Lake City, of a new method of extracting from waste coal various by-products, such as crude petroleum, paraffin wax and ammonia. This method of utilizing a large part of the coal which is now wasted was thought of by John D. Scott of Detroit, and private interests have undertaken to demonstrate its worth in a series of investigations.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines, and his associates have for years called attention to the great losses of natural resources in the vasting of coal slack and coal dust, and if the method of using this mine refuse is discovered, they say, it will result in benefits to both the coal operators and the general public.

Coal slack and coal dust now cost the owners of mines about 50 cents a ton to remove. The new method of extracting by-products from this material, which has been called to the attention of the government's mining engineers will make this refuse worth from \$1.50 to \$3 a ton. By-products of this value will be produced in the form of crude petroleum, paraffin wax and ammonia. Taken into consideration that approximately 30 percent of the coal taken from the ground is now wasted in the form of slack and dust, it can be readily seen that the new method if thoroughly efficient will result in a great saving. The new method is said to be simple and the principal feature is to place the coal under heat of 500 to 700 degrees Fahrenheit and to reduce the gases thus collected.

The Detroit man's method of producing coal by-products may be used in the manufacture of coke from ground coal, as well as in the manufacture of paraffin wax, petroleum and ammonia. The advantages of the new system over the old method of coke manufacture according to information received by the government experts is that it saves many of the gases which are now wasted and turns them into valuable by-products.

BREAKS RECORD

Coal Output of Montana for 1913 Exceeds All Marks.

The production of coal in Montana in 1913 was 3,249,373 short tons, valued at \$3,553,539, being the record figures for the industry in the state. The influence which affected the coal mining industry in Montana in 1913 were three in number, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey—first, an influx of settlers into the state which resulted in an increased demand for domestic coal; second, a decreased consumption by the railroads because of the increasing use of oil; and third, extensive hydroelectric developments which supply light and power to many cities and to mining and manufacturing establishments. The use of hydroelectric power has even extended to some of the coal mining plants themselves. The second and third influences named have naturally resulted in a decreased demand for steam coal, but the larger demand for domestic coal more than outweighed the two adverse influences combined, and the production in 1913 showed an increase over 1912 of 193,478 short tons, or 6.3 per cent, in value. The output in 1913 was the maximum attained, as had been the case in each of the four preceding years.

There were no serious interruptions to mining operations in 1913 on account of labor trouble. The number of men employed in the coal mines of the state in 1913 was 12,519, and they worked an average of 228 days, against 3,449 men for an average of 229 days in 1912. The mine workers of Montana have a good efficiency record, and in 1912 the state showed the best average production per man per day among all the coal-producing states. In 1913 the average production per man for the year exceeded that of 1912 (892 tons against 865 tons), but the average daily output by each employee decreased from 4.01 to 3.92 tons. The fatality record maintained by the Bureau of Mines shows an unfortunate increase from the low point of 7 in 1912 to 20 in 1913.

Eloped to Cumberland.
John Penman Brown and Anna Mae Rittenour, both of Mount Pleasant, eloped to Cumberland yesterday.

ILLINOIS COAL PRODUCT

State Produces 61,618,744 Short Tons in 1913.

The coal mined in Illinois in 1913 amounted to 61,618,744 short tons, valued at \$70,313,595, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Illinois State Geological Survey.

The coal-mining industry of the state in 1913 presented some interesting and contradictory features. In the first place, the diminished supply of natural gas in Kansas caused an increased demand for Illinois coal in the territory which is naturally tributary to the Illinois coal fields but which for a few years had been supplied by gas, and during the last three months of the year the strike in the coal fields of Colorado caused a movement of Illinois coal to more western markets in order to supply the deficiency created by the strike. On the other hand, exceptionally mild weather in the early winter had a depressing influence on the domestic trade and the winter power developed by the great dam seriously affected the demand for and prices of steam coal within a radius of 250 miles from the power plant. It is estimated that the power furnished by the dam displaced about 3,000 tons of coal a day. The resultant effect of all these influences was an increase in the quantity of coal produced from 59,888,226 short tons in 1912 to 61,618,744 tons in 1913, a gain of 1,730,518 tons, whereas the value showed an increase of only \$19,287, the average value per ton declining from \$1.17 in 1912 to \$1.14 in 1913. Labor conditions were more satisfactory in 1913 than in 1912, but that there was much to be desired in that respect is shown by the fact that 11,861 men were on strike during the year and that the average time lost by the men on strike was 55 days. Transportation facilities were generally adequate. As in other states in the Middle West, floods in March and April interrupted coal-mining operations in many parts of Illinois, and the drought which began in June and lasted into October, increased mining expenses somewhat as it necessitates hauling water for the power plants in order to keep the mines in operation.

There are more coal-producing counties in Illinois than in any other state in the union, half of the 102 counties in the state being or having been producers.

Until 1909 Illinois ranked second in importance among the coal-producing states, but in that year she dropped behind West Virginia and will probably remain the third state in coal-producing importance. In 1913 West Virginia's output exceeded that of Illinois by approximately 10,000,000 tons. The increased efficiency of the labor employed in the coal mines of Illinois manifested in 1913 continued in 1912 and was due chiefly to the larger quantity obtained through the use of mining machines. In 1913 the average production per miner was 777 tons against 767 tons in 1912 and 167 tons in 1911. The quantity of coal mined by machines increased from 26,578,949 tons, or 44.9 per cent of the total in 1912, to 32,530,556 tons, or 53 per cent in 1913. It is gratifying to note a corresponding decrease in the quantity of coal shot off the solid. In 1912 the quantity of coal mined by powder was 24,138,940 tons, or 40 per cent of the total, and in 1913 it was 20,469,100 tons, or 33 per cent of the total. The prevalence of solid shooting in the coal mines adds materially to the hazardous character of the miner's occupation and seriously impairs the quality of the product. The trade upon which the mines of Illinois depend demands principally screened coal, with little sale for the slack or screenings except at greatly reduced prices. Shooting off the solid adds largely to the percentage of the slack coal and increases the cost of the product, which comes from the mines in lumps but breaks down rapidly in handling. It is believed that with the increased use of coal-cutting machinery within a few years little coal will be mined in Illinois without having been previously undercut or sheared. The flat-lying character of the Illinois coal beds is favorable to machine mining, and there appears to be no good reason for permitting solid shooting to continue.

Want Station Reopened.
ROCKFORD, August 12.—The residents in the vicinity of Casselman are raising a fund with which they will open a legal fight against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the reopening of the station at Casselman. The station was recently closed and the farmers claim they have been greatly inconvenienced.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM POWDERED COAL

More Heat at Minimum of Expense; According to Tests Made by the Bureau of Mines.

According to F. R. Low, in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers meeting in Pittsburgh last week, smokeless combustion of coal and high efficiency are attained by the use of pulverized coal. In this form that many thousands of tons of anthracite coal are used in the cement-making industry of the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania, and engineers have been diligently working on the perfection of devices for the pulverization of the coal at a minimum expense and at the same time without danger of explosion from dust emitted in the process of pulverization.

One factor that has operated detrimentally to the expansion of use of pulverized coal has been the cost of its preparation for use. It has been determined that in order to secure effective combustion the pulverized coal must be deprived of its inherent moisture before pulverization, and that this constitutes one of the prime factors of cost. Again, it has been found after careful experimentation that the coal absorbs moisture in its pulverized form, therefore it is not economical to carry any large stock on hand as powder. Moreover, the coal must be reduced to an almost impalpable state, the finest granulation. It must be so fine that it will pass through a screen containing 50 to 100 meshes to the square inch, which makes it almost as fine as wheat flour.

All coals are much more efficient as heat producers when powdered than when used in other forms, but some coals are much more efficient than others. It is maintained that the coals high in gaseous quality develop an intense heat, but a large part of it is passed up the stack, while those less gaseous do not burn the gas so instantaneously, and the heat is applied to where wanted with much better effect.

Engineers attached to the bureau of mines have recently undertaken a series of investigations on the use of pulverized coal, in which they will endeavor to estimate the relative cost of its preparation and its efficiency in powdered form as compared with the usual methods of combustion. By some engineers, it is maintained that the higher efficiency obtainable, plus the lessened quantity of coal actually used, plus the reduced cost of ash disposal, plus the abatement of smoke, will justify the greater investment for plant and operative cost.

There are a score or more of patents on devices for the pulverization of coal, but the courts have not yet settled by the courts the use of it when pulverized. The courts have declared that combustion, under given conditions, is in accord with natural law, and that the use of coal in powdered form is merely a detail upon which no patent will hold. Moreover, that it is old, having been used for many years in Germany and other countries where the high cost of fuel

made it necessary to seek economy of cost of both quantity and utility.

BEERBOWERS TO MEET

Annual Family Reunion Will Be Held at Glade Farms, W. Va.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the third annual reunion of the Beerbower family to be held Saturday, August 23 at Glade Farms, W. Va. Since the reunion in 1912 almost 150 relatives have been located in Ohio, Indiana and other western states. Samuel E. Coons of the court, Huntington, Indiana, whose mother was a daughter of John Beerbower, hopes to be present. A history of the family which is being compiled by Oliver Beerbower, Lampasas, Tex., and C. W. Beerbower of Dunlap, Ind., is nearly completed. The volume will be handsomely illustrated and will give a complete history of all the families located.

The officers of the association are President, Harrison Beerbower; vice president, Dr. L. C. Beerbower; secretary and historian, C. W. Beerbower; Superintendent, R. C. Beerbower of Connelville, is a member of the committee on arrangements.

Sister Mary Hilma Dies.
Sister Mary Hilma, connected with St. Xavier's Academy at Dunlap for over 10 years, died Thursday night of heart trouble. She was the first mother superior in Latrobe and was the founder of the Parochial school at that place.

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Plants 2 and 3	420	Yorktown, Sheet and Bitum.	1,000
Colonial Coke Company,	180	Beuthers Coal & Coke Co.,	180
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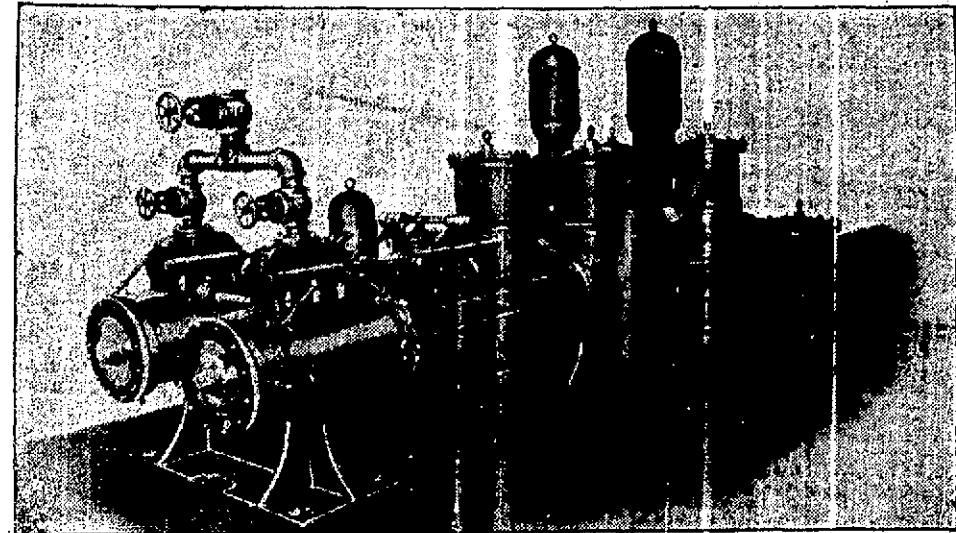
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